

arbitration. 47 U.S.C. § 252(b)(2)(A). While the Department has attempted to be flexible in the early months of the arbitrations with regard to the deadlines provided by the Act, the Department has been guided by these deadlines in anticipation of achieving the Act's intention of producing interconnection agreements in a brief period of time so that the benefits of competition envisioned in the Act could reach the consumers of Massachusetts. Although several issues remain to be litigated in this consolidated arbitration proceeding, all of those issues were identified in the initial petitions or were natural extensions of those issues as the arbitration proceeding has evolved. Thus, for example, the CLECs and Bell Atlantic disagreed on whether Bell Atlantic should provide dark fiber as a UNE; Bell Atlantic was ordered to do so; and, as a natural extension of that decision, the pricing methodology for that UNE is now being litigated. In those instances in which issues were stated as unresolved in the petitions, and where the parties recognized that the arbitration was likely to take an extended period of time (e.g., pricing and performance standards), "placeholders" in the interconnection agreement were inserted.

We first address the AT&T interconnection agreement. We assume, for purposes of this analysis, that an agreement is completed, in that all disputed provisions have been arbitrated and an order issued by the Department. AT&T/NYNEX Arbitration, D.P.U. 96-80/81 (August 29, 1997). As Bell Atlantic has noted, a generic provision was included in the approved language of this agreement which states, "[I]n the event that as a result of any decision, order or determination of any judicial or regulatory authority with jurisdiction over the subject matter hereof, it is determined that [Bell Atlantic] shall not be required to furnish

any service or item or provide any benefit required to be furnished or provided to AT&T hereunder, then AT&T and [Bell Atlantic] shall promptly commence and conduct negotiations in good faith with a view toward agreeing to mutually acceptable new terms..." (Bell Atlantic Reply Brief at 11-12). As we have found above, the Eighth Circuit Decision is a clear example of such a decision. We conclude, therefore, that AT&T has a right to expect Bell Atlantic to commence good faith negotiations in accordance with the agreement.

We next address the Sprint interconnection agreement. As in the case of the AT&T agreement, the Department has completed its review of disputed items. Sprint/NYNEX Arbitration, D.P.U. 96-94 (January 15, 1997). Our understanding, based on correspondence from Sprint, is that it was awaiting the final version of the AT&T agreement as a model.¹³ Accordingly, the conclusion we have reached with regard to the AT&T agreement is also applicable to Sprint. Sprint has a right to expect Bell Atlantic to commence good faith negotiations in accordance with the agreement.

We next address the MCI agreement. As we have noted above, the parties have filed exceptions to the arbitrator's awards with the Department. Nonetheless, the draft agreement has provisions which are similar to those of the AT&T agreement. Accordingly, the conclusion we have reached with regard to the AT&T agreement is also applicable to MCI.

¹³ "Sprint wants to ensure that it is offered comparable terms and conditions as those granted to other competitors, such as AT&T. Therefore, Sprint respectfully requests an extension of time, until two weeks after AT&T files its interconnection agreement, to file its interconnection agreement with the Department." Letter from Cathy Thurston, Attorney for Sprint, to Mary Cottrell, Secretary to the Department. January 14, 1998.

MCI has a right to expect Bell Atlantic to commence good faith negotiations in accordance with the agreement.

Brooks Fiber and TCG have not offered comments on this issue of UNE combinations. To the extent their agreements provide for renegotiation in the face of changes to statutory interpretations or regulatory changes, they, too, have the right to pursue renegotiations with Bell Atlantic.

IV. ORDER

After due consideration, it is

ORDERED: That Bell Atlantic, AT&T, Brooks Fiber, MCI, Sprint, and TCG return to negotiations on the issue of UNE combinations, and report to the Department on the status of those negotiations two weeks from the date of this Order; and it is

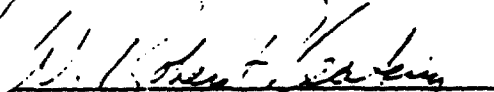
FURTHER ORDERED: That Bell Atlantic and its competitors, AT&T, Brooks Fiber, MCI, Sprint, and TCG, complete, and file for Department review, interconnection agreements consistent with the Act and the terms of this Order.


By Order of the Department,


Janet Gail Besser, Chair


John D. Patrone, Commissioner

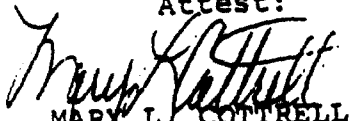

James Connelly, Commissioner


W. Robert Keating, Commissioner


Paul B. Vasington, Commissioner

A true copy

Attest:


MARY L. COTTRELL
Secretary

ATTACHMENT 45

In The Matter Of:

DPU 96-73/74, 96-75, 96-80/81, 96-83, 96-94
Bell Atlantic - Arbitrations

Hearing Volume Number 22
December 4, 1997

*** FRITZ & SHEEHAN ASSOCIATES, INC. ***
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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ENERGY
DPU 96-73/74
DPU 96-75
DPU 96-80/81
DPU 96-83
DPU 96-94

CONTINUED PUBLIC HEARING held at the Leverett
Saltonstall Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston,
Massachusetts, on December 4, 1997, commencing at
9:35 a.m., concerning:

BELL ATLANTIC - ARBITRATIONS
SITTING: Paul Levy, Arbitrator
Jaime D'Almeida, Telecommunications
Specialist

APPEARANCES:

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[1] December 4, 1997 9:35 a.m.

[2] PROCEEDINGS

[3] MR. LEVY: Good morning. This is the
[4] consolidated arbitrations, Bell Atlantic
v. AT&T, [5] MCI, Sprint, Teleport, and
Brooks Fiber, continuing [6] with the
cross-examination of Mr. Aulisio by Mr. [7]
Jones.

[8] MR. JONES: Thank you. [9] THOMAS
M. AULISIO, Previously Sworn [10] DIRE-
CT EXAMINATION [11] BY MR. JONES:

[12] Q: Good morning, Mr. Aulisio.

[13] A: Good morning, Mr. Jones.

[14] Q: Did you have a chance last even-
ing to [15] look over the New York
schedule that we spent some [16] time on
yesterday?

[17] A: Yes, some of it.

[18] Q: Could we pick up, I think, with the
[19] switch costs, which is Page 2 of
Exhibit AT&T-NRC [20] No. 1. I think we
were trying to compare it to [21] either

Exhibit 2 or Workpaper II of your cost [22]
study, where we sort of interrupted
yesterday. [23] Rather than my asking a
series of questions, if [24] you've had a
chance to look at it, could you just

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[1] go down the chart, so to speak, starting
with the [2] New York schedule of costs
for end-office line [3] port, and tell us
what the comparable numbers are [4]
from the Massachusetts study.

[5] A: Okay. On the end-office line port —
[6] just to make sure I'm not confusing
anybody, I'm [7] reading from the New
York Tel. exhibit, I guess [8] it's AT&T
Exhibit 1 now, Part G, Page 2 of 9, Line [9]
8, end-office line port, 13.81. In Mas-
sachusetts [10] the cost we have for that is
14.36. The reason for [11] the difference,
if you want me to get into that —

[12] Q: Tell me where the 14.36 appears,
please, [13] or how we construct it if it
doesn't appear in that [14] specific
amount on the Massachusetts study.

[15] MR. LEVY: I think it's on Workpaper
[16] II, isn't it, Page 1?

[17] THE WITNESS: Yes.

[18] A: It's on Workpaper II, Page 1, Line
5. It [19] consists of .25 hours of work and
a labor rate of [20] \$57.45, in Massa-
chusetts.

[21] Q: And just so we're clear, that \$14.36
[22] which appears on the workpaper is a
component of [23] the amount \$15.40
which appears on Page 1 of [24] Exhibit 2
on Line 5, with the label Service

Page 5

[1] Connection Charge - Other. Is that
correct?

[2] A: The 15.40 that you referred to is on
Line [3] 7, on Page 1 of Workpaper II.

[4] Q: And I'm trying to tie it back to the
[5] exhibit now, Page 1 of the exhibit. I
think on [6] that exhibit it appears at Line
5.

[7] A: That's correct. I'm sorry.

[8] Q: So the second component of that
\$15.40 we [9] can get from the work-
paper, which is the RCMAC [10] charge, or
cost, of \$1.04.

[11] A: Yes.

[12] Q: And so what appears on the ex-
hibit at [13] Line 5 of 15.40 is made up of
the coordination- [14] bureau cost and the
RCMAC cost on Page 1 of the [15]
workpapers. Is that correct?

[16] A: Yes.

[17] Q: What's next?

[18] A: Do you want me to go to the trunk
port [19] now?

[20] Q: Yes, please. Oh, well, no, I'm sorry.
[21] On the New York schedule, going
down, there's a CO [22] frame charge.

[23] A: I have \$26.31 for the New York
cost for [24] the CO frame for an end-
office line port. That

Page 6

[1] same cost is \$11.94 in Massachusetts

[2] Q: And are those in fact the apples-to-
[3] apples numbers for comparison pur-
poses?

[4] A: Yes, I believe they are.

[5] Q: Let's do end-office trunk port.

[6] A: On the end-office trunk port, in this
[7] particular instance we have a charge
in [8] Massachusetts for the carrier
account team center [9] of \$23.40. That
can be found — do you want me to [10]
refer to the exhibit or the workpaper? In
the [11] exhibit, Exhibit 2, Page 1 of 2
that's found on [12] Line 8. The same
charge in New York is twenty

[13] (Pause.) 23.40 is the manual sur-
charge. There [14] would be no charge on
a standard if it was [15] submitted elec-
tronically.

[16] Q: So looking at the charge for ser-
vice [17] establishment in New York for
end-office trunk [18] port, per port
\$13.81. Do you see that number on [19]
the New York schedule?

[20] A: Yes. That's for the coordination [21]
bureau.

[22] Q: Well, is there a corresponding cos-
t in [23] the Massachusetts study —

[24] A: To the coordination bureau? Yes,
there

Page

[1] is.

[2] Q: — that corresponds to what you
understand that \$13.81 to be?

[4] A: Yes.

[5] Q: And what is that?

[6] A: \$14.36.

[7] Q: And that's Workpaper II, Page 2
[8] 7, [9] under Service Connection Charge
Other, Line 4?

[9] A: Yes.

[10] MR. BEAUSEJOUR: May we have
[11] moment, please?

[12] (Pause.)

[13] A: Can I add to something I sa-
before, [14] going back to the carrier
account team center?

[15] Q: Going back to the carrier accou-
team [16] center — let's be clear, go
back to it on what, [17] on what charg-

[18] A: End-office trunk port.

[19] Q: Yes.

[20] A: The per-order charge if you use
the [21] electronic system is zero. The
manual charge is [22] \$23.40 if you do
use the electronic system.

[23] Q: Let's just stop there for a minute

[18] Q: Well, I do get confused in terminology. [19] There's basic-rate and primary ISDN.

[20] A: Primary is really DS1 level.

[21] Q: Primary ISDN, if a customer had that [22] service, the link would go via the DS1 route.

[23] A: That's correct.

[24] Q: And basic-rate ISDN, you've got to take

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[1] it through the DS0 route.

[2] A: Right. We use that universal technology [3] that you mentioned. We take it down to the DS0 [4] level and cross-wire it just like a pair of copper [5] wires. In most instances we try to provide ISDN [6] over copper, because this is an expensive solution [7] for ISDN.

[8] Q: But for the forward-looking link- [9] provisioning purposes, putting aside the needs of [10] basic-rate ISDN, the preferred solution is a DS1 [11] solution in the central office; is that correct?

[12] A: I'm going to answer the question this [13] way, because this is what I know: It would be — [14] when we build this kind of network for ourselves, [15] we will integrate it into our switch at the DS1 [16] level.

[17] Q: And that is — on this diagram, that is [18] the route that bypasses the main distribution [19] frame.

[20] A: Yes.

[21] Q: Now, back to my scenario. Mr. Beausejour [22] moves out, terminates his service, and it is the [23] practice of Bell Atlantic today, as I understand [24] it, to terminate his service electronically, but

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[1] none of these facilities would actually be [2] disconnected or removed simply as a result of a [3] customer canceling service. Is that correct?

[4] A: That's correct.

[5] Q: A week later I move in and I call up in [6] an obvious period of temporary insanity Bell [7] Atlantic and order Bell Atlantic services. That [8] wasn't an insult to Bell Atlantic, just given who I [9] represent.

[10] MR. BEAUSEJOUR: It confirms my [11] judgment of your good sense.

[12] (Laughter.)

[13] Q: When I order service from Bell Atlantic, [14] I would be a new retail customer? Is that the [15] category? I'd be a new customer; correct?

[16] A: Right.

[17] Q: Bell Atlantic would provision my new [18] service electronically, would it not?

[19] A: Yes. I just want to be clear that Mr. Beausejour would have been served — if he was one [21] of the few people on this kind of facility — not [22] many people are. But if he was one of the few [23] people on this kind of facility, he would have been [24] served via the second route, coming through —

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[1] integrating into the switch via DS1.

[2] Q: And to provide service to me, as the new [3] customer moving into his house at No. 1 [4] Configuration Street, you would do that [5] electronically.

[6] A: If you chose service from Bell Atlantic, [7] yes.

[8] Q: No physical connections whatsoever would [9] be required in order to provide me service in this [10] scenario.

[11] A: No, because you as a new customer, using [12] the exact same network that Mr. Beausejour was [13] using before, we would be able to flow this order [14] through, provided you moved in soon enough.

[15] Q: Is that true even if Mr. Beausejour's [16] service was, for whatever reason, provided via a [17] link that did pass through the main distribution [18] frame and was reduced, cut back, scaled back, to [19] the DS0 level? Those facilities would also [20] ordinarily be left in place at the time of the [21] termination, would they not?

[22] A: For example, if Mr. Beausejour were, like [23] 92 percent of the customers, served on a copper [24] facility right back to the central office, yes, we

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[1] would leave that in place and it would be at the [2] DS0 level.

[3] Q: And to provision service to me as the new [4] customer moving into that premise, that [5] provisioning would be done entirely electronically, [6] would it not?

[7] A: Since you would be using the exact same [8] network that was being used before, we would be [9] able to do that electronically, yes, provided you [10] moved in in a reasonable period of time.

[11] Q: Just so we're clear, Mr. Aulisio, you [12] understand, do you not, that this is Bell Atlantic- [13] slash-NYNEX's presentation of the forward-looking [14] link-configuration model. I wasn't representing [15] this to you as representing what's currently being [16] done in 50 percent or 70 percent, but this is what [17] Bell Atlantic or NYNEX says is their forward- [18] looking model. Correct?

[19] A: Yes, that's what you told me, and I [20] accept it.

[21] Q: Now, the issue of the order flow-

ing [22] through, which you mentioned in one of your answers [23] a moment ago: In the scenario that I've just [24] described, not only would there be no physical

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[1] activity required by any NYNEX or Bell Atlantic [2] technician at any point along the link connection [3] all the way out to the switch, the only physical [4] activity required by any Bell Atlantic employee to [5] accomplish this service provisioning for me as the [6] new customer would be an order-entry clerk entering [7] in a computer the necessary data to sign me up as a [8] new customer. Is that a generally accurate [9] statement?

[10] A: I believe that's generally accurate. I'm [11] not 100 percent sure, but I believe that's true.

[12] Q: If your retail ordering and provisioning [13] system is working correctly, if I understand OSS's [14] at all, my understanding is as the new customer I [15] call your service office and I get an order-entry [16] person; correct?

[17] A: Yes.

[18] Q: And that order-entry person is at a [19] computer terminal; correct?

[20] A: Yes.

[21] Q: That order-entry person takes whatever [22] information from me is necessary to create a new- [23] customer service record and whatever else is needed [24] and enters that data directly into an order-entry

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[1] system.

[2] A: Yes.

[3] Q: And if the system is working the way it's [4] designed to work, from that point forward every [5] aspect of the process to result in my having full [6] service is done electronically through the OSS's. [7] Is that correct?

[8] A: Well, I think if you're just ordering [9] basic service —

[10] You're just ordering basic service, [11] no other services?

[12] Q: Yes.

[13] A: If you're just ordering basic service, [14] I'll agree with that.

[15] Q: And the order entry, the computerized [16] order that is entered by the order-entry clerk, [17] goes first to a service-order-processing computer- [18] database system? It's an OSS; right?

[19] A: I believe that is the first level.

[20] Q: And that's done electronically?

[21] A: Yes.

[22] Q: And that queries other databases for [23] things like availability of the facility out to [24] this premise at this address, queries another

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[1] database to get information about the necessary [2] switch connection; is that correct?

[3] A: Yes.

[4] Q: And those are both done electronically?

[5] A: We also test the circuit.

[6] Q: You test the circuit electronically.

[7] A: Yes.

[8] Q: And once it's gathered this information [9] and ground it around and does whatever it does with [10] it, it then sends directions back to the switch and [11] says, "Plug in Jones," and that's done [12] electronically — or "Fire them up."

[13] A: In this particular example, I can roughly [14] agree, although I don't know how all those OSS's [15] work, either.

[16] Q: But if it's working right, no human being [17] does a thing after the data-entry person puts in my [18] order into the computer.

[19] A: In this example, yes.

[20] Q: And that's exactly what you mean when you [21] talk about an order flowing through.

[22] A: Yes.

[23] Q: What would Bell Atlantic charge me as a [24] nonrecurring-cost charge to initiate basic service

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[1] as a new customer?

[2] A: On the retail level?

[3] Q: Yes.

[4] A: You're a retail customer of Bell [5] Atlantic?

[6] Q: Residential retail customer, basic [7] service?

[8] A: I believe, subject to check, just an [9] Element 1 charge, which is the work required by the [10] service rep.

[11] Q: And since I don't go anywhere without a [12] few pages from the NYNEX Tariff 10, would an [13] Element 1 service-ordering charge for residence be [14] \$13.88 in Massachusetts currently?

[15] A: I could look at that.

[16] I'll agree subject to check.

[17] MR. JONES: I have copies of this and [18] could mark this as an exhibit, if it would be [19] useful. It is a document that's here in force in [20] the Department.

[21] MR. LEVY: Do you plan to use it a [22] lot right here?

[23] MR. JONES: No.

[24] MR. LEVY: Then I think we'll leave

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[1] it as it stands.

[2] Q: What costs am I reimbursing Bell Atlantic [3] for with my \$13.88 Element 1 service-provisioning [4] charge?

[5] A: I'm not really sure, but I believe it's [6] for the service rep's effort, negotiating the [7] order, and doing the electronic work. It might [8] have been the service rep or a clerk doing the [9] electronic work to make it go.

[10] Q: Now back to the typical-link- [11] configuration diagram, Mr. Aulisio.

[12] A: Yes.

[13] Q: We're not going to repeat what we did [14] yesterday in terms of all of the differences if I [15] recover from my temporary insanity and order AT&T [16] local service. We did go through that. But on [17] this diagram how does the collocation work if we're [18] talking about a link provisioned via the DS1 [19] facility directly to the central-office switch [20] around the main distribution frame? How is Bell [21] Atlantic going to configure or require [22] configuration of the collocation arrangement that [23] we did discuss in detail yesterday in this link [24] configuration using DS1?

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[1] A: It depends how AT&T orders the service [2] from us.

[3] Q: AT&T orders a link and a switch element, [4] port element, to serve Jones.

[5] A: And you're going to be served over [6] this —

[7] Q: Well, let me make the scenario clear. [8] It's the same scenario, except the only thing [9] that's changed — I've moved into the house at [10] No. 1 Configuration here. All of the facilities [11] have been left in place after Mr. Beausejour [12] departed. Those facilities included the DS1 link [13] facility; that's the serving arrangement. And now [14] I've ordered my local service from AT&T. AT&T has [15] contacted Bell Atlantic and said, "Sell us the link [16] and the port so we can serve Jones."

[17] A: What Bell Atlantic is going to do is go [18] back to that cross box, put you on —

[19] Q: We're at the cross box which has the [20] letters DSX and it's labeled H, inside the central [21] office?

[22] A: No, I'm in the field where the feeder and [23] distribution plant meet.

[24] Q: We're at the cross box in the field.

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[1] A: Right. We're going to go back and put [2] you on a copper facility back to the central [3] office.

[4] Q: So the fact that —

[5] MR. LEVY: I'm sorry. May I?

[6] MR. JONES: Sure.

[7] MR. LEVY: I was previously on fiber [8]

even to the central-office terminal, and you're [9] suggesting you're going to switch me to copper for [10] that portion of the link, too?

[11] THE WITNESS: I'm explaining exactly [12] what we do today. The reason for doing that is [13] because it's less expensive than trying to take [14] this customer back down to the DS0 level —

[15] To spend the money on the electronics [16] to take this customer back down to the DS0 level to [17] bring him down to cage would cost us more money [18] than what we now do, which is to put the customer [19] on a copper facility all the way back and just [20] charge him for the CO cross-connection work between [21] the vertical and the horizontal at the main [22] distribution frame.

[23] MR. LEVY: Just to clarify for me: [24] This was a customer whose routing was through the

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[1] DS1.

[2] THE WITNESS: Yes.

[3] MR. LEVY: And you're saying that [4] that's no longer possible because the routing will [5] now have to go to a collocation cage and use of the [6] DS1 is not feasible for making the connection to [7] the collocation cage?

[8] THE WITNESS: In this particular [9] scenario — now, it's going to be different when we [10] get to Configuration B.

[11] MR. LEVY: But on this one.

[12] THE WITNESS: Or 2. But in this [13] particular configuration, I'm just explaining what [14] the operating process is right now under the [15] scenario that Mr. Jones has given me. It's my [16] understanding what we would do is go back and put [17] that customer on a copper facility, so he wouldn't [18] be going through that fiber distribution frame any [19] more.

[20] MR. LEVY: I'm trying to understand [21] why it's necessary to do that. Is it necessary to [22] do that because if the customer was served via [23] fiber and then through the DS1 there's no physical [24] way of making the connection to the collocation

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[1] cage from that DS1?

[2] THE WITNESS: AT&T has come to us and [3] tried to buy a link now; okay?

[4] MR. LEVY: Right.

[5] THE WITNESS: Now, if I may —

[6] MR. LEVY: I'm really asking a [7] physical engineering question, which is, simply [8] put: Is it possible to take a customer who is [9] served through a DS1 and connect that link to the [10] collocation cage from the DS1?

at some future point in [3] time?

[4] A: Yes.

[5] Q: So in collecting a service-connection [6] charge, Bell Atlantic in its retail-service [7] provisioning charges is attempting to recover [8] service-provisioning and service-disconnection [9] costs for that particular service.

[10] A: Yes.

[11] Q: And in some sense, you have the dollars [12] in your pocket today to recover the costs whenever [13] in the future that customer terminates that [14] service.

[15] A: In some sense, yes.

[16] Q: And you have followed that practice in [17] your calculation of non-recurring costs for purposes [18] of this study as well, have you not?

[19] A: Yes.

[20] Q: So all of the costs that are based on [21] a — Strike that. All of the costs that are [22] calculated to recover the provisioning of service [23] also include calculation of the costs for [24] disconnecting the service.

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[1] A: Yes.

[2] Q: So in my hypothetical of Mr. Beausejour [3] handing off his premises to Mr. Jones, when he [4] signed up for Bell Atlantic service he paid a [5] service-connection charge which paid for the cost [6] of terminating his service.

[7] A: Yes.

[8] Q: And when I sign up for service, I do the [9] same.

[10] A: You sign up with Bell Atlantic.

[11] Q: Yes.

[12] A: Yes.

[13] Q: In the world displayed on the typical [14] link-configuration schematic diagram that we've [15] been looking at, what costs are incurred by Bell [16] Atlantic to terminate Mr. Beausejour's service?

[17] A: He's terminating from Bell Atlantic?

[18] Q: Yes, sir.

[19] A: And we're leaving all the facilities in [20] place, of course. I guess it's —

[21] Q: Well, that's your practice.

[22] A: Yes. I guess it's the electronic [23] requirement of saying that he's not a customer of [24] ours any more at this location.

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[1] Q: And that process works the same way [2] electronically as the service-ordering process [3] works, does it not?

[4] A: Yes.

[5] Q: He calls up and gets a human being who [6] makes some computer-terminal entries; correct?

[7] A: Sends out a final bill.

[8] Q: Well, that human being doesn't send out a [9] final bill.

[10] A: No, but —

[11] Q: Your automatic billing system sends out a [12] final bill; right?

[13] A: Yes. That human being tells the billing [14] system that it's necessary.

[15] Q: The human being does things at a [16] keyboard, and then that keyboard entry [17] electronically gets transmitted through various [18] OSS's, which do things like send out a final bill, [19] terminate the —

[20] Is it a hard dial tone? What's the [21] opposite of a soft dial tone? A real dial tone?

[22] A: I guess so.

[23] Q: Converts a real dial tone to a soft dial [24] tone. That's done electronically.

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[1] A: Yes.

[2] Q: Sends signals to the appropriate database [3] that you've now got a link facility available, you [4] now have a port facility available. That's all [5] done electronically; correct?

[6] A: Yes.

[7] Q: And if all goes well, the only human [8] activity is the data-entry or order-termination- [9] entry person filling out the computer entries at [10] the beginning of the process.

[11] A: Yes.

[12] Q: Now, part of the OSS charges proposed in [13] this case are, there are some recurring OSS charges [14] which have been proposed by Bell Atlantic which are [15] designed to recover the recurring costs of [16] providing access to the OSS system; is that right?

[17] A: That's about the extent of my knowledge.

[18] Q: We'll have an opportunity with another [19] witness on that topic. The terminating portion of [20] the charges that you've included in your cost [21] calculation, or the terminating functions, I [22] guess, we could go to Exhibit 13, could we not, and [23] if we went, for example, to Page 13 of 14 —

[24] A: Yes.

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[1] Q: Study 14311 —

[2] Did we agree yesterday that the right [3] label for these things is "study," or something [4] else?

[5] A: I can't remember, but we call it that.

[6] Q: So Study 14311 is a description of the [7] central-office technician's function in [8] disconnecting service, disconnecting a link.

[9] A: Yes.

[10] Q: And presumably that is the turning the [11] screwdriver in the opposite direction from the [12] function of connecting the link in the central [13] office.

[14] A: Well, it's all the things that it says [15] here it is.

[16] Q: And if we went back from Exhibit 13 to [17] Workpaper XII — I'm not going to be able to do [18] this very quickly. But we would find a study, and [19] where in the study we would find the hours [20] estimated for —

[21] A: Study —

[22] Q: It's Study E, Page 2 of 3?

[23] A: Yes.

[24] Q: In No. 14311. And this boils down to

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[1] roughly .18, a third of an hour? No, I'm sorry, a [2] fifth of an hour.

[3] A: Between a sixth and a fifth of an hour.

[4] Q: Whenever service termination occurs [5] electronically, no actual central-office-frame work [6] is required; is that correct?

[7] A: No, if we're going to retain the [8] dedicated inside plant, which is our current [9] practice, we would not do this, no.

[10] Q: And in fact, in every instance of service [11] termination, if you leave the dedicated plant in [12] place, there would be no physical disconnection [13] activity of any sort required anywhere along the [14] link; isn't that right?

[15] A: That's right. You know, the goal is to [16] maintain dedicated outside and inside plant.

[17] Q: On this page we end up with a work-time [18] estimate for the central-office-wiring labor [19] component of provisioning of a two-wire link, [20] either analog or digital. And for a new link it's [21] a .42 time requirement or estimate; right?

[22] A: Yes.

[23] Q: And of that .42, what we see here is .24 [24] of an hour is the connection time and .18 is the

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[1] disconnection time.

[2] A: Yes.

[3] Q: Is it correct, Mr. Aulisio, that the [4] disconnect times, wherever they are factored into [5] the study, are explicitly identified as such in [6] these work-time